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803 GSTEEFT NORTHWEST.-FOR BENT, OUO with board, on November 1, three for mished ROOMS, two of them south front, on secon and third floors, at Mrs. THOMAS', 80 G stree 917 E STREET NORTHWEST-UNFUR.

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House, with brown-steme trimmings, on Elsventh
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waier-closed range, hot and c; id water, stationary
was h-halfms, cosets, linen-room, trunk-room, and
everything complete; large lot with stable in rear;
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LOST AND FOUND. I OST-VESTERDAY APTERNOON, ON Fennsylvania avenue, Eighth atreet or D atreet sorthwest, a Ladies' Brown Velvet HAT. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office.

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W ANTED.—A PARTNER WITH FIVEOR eix thousand dollars, for an established and well-paying business. A person with that amount of cholial, and wishing to go loto business, will find this a very favorable opportunity. Address, stating where an interview can behad, "Partner," into 180-24. A PARTNER WANTED, WITH \$2,000, TO

f such who may be desirons of roating will find to their advantage to call upon upon the transfer of their advantage to call upon Experies a Evans, Real Estate Brokers, 110 First street southeast, Capillol Hill. mod-WFMtf WANTED-AT THIS OFFICE, COPIES OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN Of the 28th day

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223 Four-and-a-half Street, Oppo siness. Having been officially connected with the Board Public Works, we are prepared to offer every cility to claimants in securing settlements.

Late Auditor Board of Public Works. Late Chief Clerk, And, Office, B. P. W. S. V. NOYES, Late of the JOHN W. MAUEY, Board of Public Works, 1722-17 HOTELS & RESTAURANTS.

IMPERIAL HOTEL CAFE. ADJOINING National Theatre Ladies and gentlemen will be served with all the elicacies of the season at the above Cafe, which is

delinates of the reason at the above Cafe, which first-class in all its appointments. Will be opens to the public on THURSDAY, November 13, 1674, noted in J. S. PEIROE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Will be opened and kept as a first-class hears No

Late of the Bockingham House, Portamous WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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AWNINGS AND INCH AWNING MANUFACTURED BY M. G. COPPLAND,

PREPARING FOR CONGRESS WHAT IS BEING DONE IN AND ABOUT

THE CAPITOL. CLEANSING AND REPAIRING FURNITURE AND ORNAMENTS - THE COMMITTEE BOOMS BRUSHED UP-THE GALLERIES FUNISATED-WORK ON THE GROUNDS-

The near time for the reassembling of Congress has created the usual bustle and sur at the Capi-tol incident to such occasions. All during the recess certain portions of the building and much of the ornamentation has been undergoing re-pairs and renewals. The large paintings in the rounds are again in their places, and having been re'chehed look almost as good as new. The pillars and marble in the old House of Represen-tatives have been thoroughly cleaned, and the tatives have been thoroughly cleaned, and the statues and paintings there have been more appropriately and conspicuously placed. The carpets in the House have all been taken up, beaten, and membed, and yesterday the laborars were busy tacking them down again. The furniture has been thoroughly cleaned, and the same may be said of the committee rooms on that side of the Capitol, but further than this no changes have been made there. The old French woman has got her stand newly stocked with photographs, paper weights, ac., and is ready for customers. On

THE SENATE SIDE however, more work has been done. The roof has been lathed with iron laths and heavily plastered. It will be recollected that the roof is plastered. It will be recollected that the roof is of copper, and herestolore great annoyance has been experienced from it during storms. It has resounded to the slightest noise, and more than once has easeed an adjournment of the Semate. The plastering will now deaden the effects of hoavy storms. Inconvenience has also been experienced on account of its excessive radiation of heat, and the plastering will also moderate this compilaint. The exhausting pans have also been perfected, so as to secure a more perfect and even ventilation.

In the basement and over the room of the Com-POREIGN MELATIONS

a new and splendid fresco has been painted by Brumidi. We are serry to say that on the day he minished this elegant picture he was taken sick, and has not yet recovered. The fresco-puresants the making of the treaty of peace between this country and Great Britain at the close of the Revolution. It includes the pleture (nearly life size) of Franklin, Jay and Adams, the French and Brittsh representatives. This was in the spring of 1762, and Dr. Franklin was then nearly eighty years of age. He was joined by Mr. Jay from Spain and John Adams from Holland, and the treaty was signed at Paris on the 30th of November, 1762. The pleture represents Mr. Jay in the attitude of discussing a point in the irrady before the commissioners. It is offs of the finest exhibitions of Brumidi's skill in the Capitol. POREIGN BELATIONS

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S BOOM is to be newly and most substantially furnished with a fine carpet and Morocco leather furniture. The marble room is to receive similar farniture, but will not be carpeted. Every part of the Senate chamber has been thoroughly cleaned, and all the gided work has been reburnished; the carpets have been cleaned and all the furniture polished, but next year the seats will be again upholetered and new carpets provided. The large hall of

has been put in beautiful order, and has been set apart as a gallery for the reception of paintings or American scenery, and by native artists. The magnificent ones of Moran have their places already assigned. The hall beyond this, leading to the reporters' gallery, is all designed now for the reception or paintings. Powell's splandli historical naval battle scene of Perry's victory has a frame making for it in New Yerk, and its arrival here is daily expected. It is some three-feet deep, and is a mosal of rate and beautiful woods. It has been made at an expense of three hundred dollars. This will vastly impreve the looks of the picture.

THE BART CAPITOL GROUNDS. have undergone a complete metamorphosis, and the work and improvements centemplated on them all finished, they will be extremnity beautiful. Enough is already seen to demonstrate the fact that the pian of grading, rearrangement of the treet, laying out of walks and drives, plats for flowers and shrups, for fountains and lamps is conceived not only with exquisite taste, but in the real spirit of the gentue of boatty. It is very hard now to clearly describe the details of this plan, especially to one unfamiliar with the topography of the grounds. They are included in the form of a parallelogram stretching in length from B street on one side to B on the other, and in with from the Capitol steps to First street extended. East Capitol street is now extended to the Capitol street is now extended to the Oapitol steps, and work men are setting the curbing. The roadway through the park will be of appinitum, and the sidewalks will be made of the Shillinger pavement, but in different colors, and had fin beautiful mosaic forms. On either side of the street the grounds are graded to represent two lobes.

These are to be sodded, and their rime will be planted with small groves of trees. These lobes are to be subdivided, and laid out in walks and drives and flower gardens. The towers, or quite as properly the monuments in which bronze lampposts are to be placed, are some twelve feet high, and have a bitus tione bags, red and stone east, then blue stone, Sootch granite and stone east, then blue stone sagun, above this Sootch granite, blue stone, Sootch granite and blue stone. Besides these large once there will be lamp-posts projecting from similar towers at every forty feet, and the lamps themselves, most ornsmental and contly, will make the granite and blue stone. Besides these large once there will be lamp-posts projecting from similar towers at every forty feet, and the lamps themselves may be a sone saurce such about three hundred and sixty feet. Seating made of Seneca sand Northriver blue stone see to fill this entire le

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.-The Pennsylvania pany and increase the comfort and safety of travelers, has prepared the following rules:

Newboys on trains will not be permitted to individually importune or annoy passengers, but may amounce, in a low voice, at intervals not exceeding four times in each car, the articles offered for sale. Nor will they be permitted to deposit their papers, books, &c., on the seats of the car or in the laps of passengers.

Depot masters and assistants, passenger conductors and brakemen and bagyage masters mist wear suitable badges.

No passenger shall ride on an engine or tender without an order from the general or division superintendent, or the superintendent of motive power. pany and increase the comfort and safety of trav-

perintendent, or the superintendent of motive power.

No passenger shall ride on freight trains.
Passenger conductors must seat passengers and see to their comfort and enjoyment as much as possible; see that none stand on the platforms or ride on baggage, mail or express coars; put off passengers relating to pay at the next station; not perm't drunken and disorderly persons on trains, not sillow professity.

Baggage agents and tassters must handle baggage carefully; the former to charge for extravelyhi invariably; the inter to carry only such packages, bundles, money, &c., as the division superintendents authorize.

No tickets to persons so intunicated as to be incapable of taking care of themselves, or who, by reason of such condition, might risk their lives by travelling, nor to any one incapable of said.

care.

Loungers are not permitted in iclograph offices.
United States stall agents, express managers, sleeping car conductors, porters, news agents and individuals running private cars are to be regarded, and to consider themselves, as amployee, and contorm to these rules and regulations.

ton, vice president of the Uestral Pacific railroad, and President Sage, of the Pacific Mail Company, the former proposes equal passenger rates by rail and stemmahip to San President the rail rates to be low; the raising of rates of freight by both routes to be on a remunscative newal of the cid contract between the companies in regard to China and Japan business; the rail-way companies to make and control all rates

between New York and San Francisco, and the contract to be for ten years.

Mr. Engr., in reply, inclosed resolutions adopted by the directors of the Pacific Mail Company to-day, declaring that while resely to make a fair and equitable arrangement for all business with the overland railroad companies, they consider Mr. Huntington's propessions unsatisfactory,

ONE MORE GOOD OLD CONFEDERATE YELLA"
Lyngunus, Va., Nov. 10, 134.
To the Editor of The National Republican: Sin: Last night the Democrats of this, the 'Hill City" of Virginia, held their "grand blow out," and to say the least it was a most disgrase-ful affair. The Hon. Thes Whitehead, M. C., from this district, made an affort to address the crowd from the steps of our "Temple of Justice," but he was hooted down and compelled to leave the stand in disgust. His position should have given him a respectable hearing, but did not se-cure it. Mr. Whitehead's polities cannot be questioned. These indignities, it is stated, were neaped on him because his triends caused the defeat of "Lynchburg's idel" in the Congr. onvention last August. Major Daniel, the idol foresaid, after Mr. Whitshead had been hissed down, was called out, and of course had his say When he concluded, a reular knock-down and drag-out fight took place on the speaker's stand, and the proceedings were finally wound up by Jubal Early calling for "One more good old Confederate yell," which was

PUBLIC HEALTH.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HEALTH ASSO. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. II.—At the session of the American Health Association this merning Esra M. Hunt, president of the sanitary commission of New Jersey, presented a paper upon building ground, in its relation to health and disease. He sdvocated reforms, so as to get

on a better foundation than damp, water-soaked, air-polluted, fifth-burdened ground. Remarks on Dr. Hunt's paper were made by Professor Hartshorn, of this city, Dr. John H Ranch, of Illinois; Dr. Ray, of this city; Dr. Bell, of New York, and Dr. John A. Stewart, of Balti-more. A motion made by Professor Hartshorn that the paper be referred to the publication com-

PRUITS AND VEGETABLES a report upon gathering, packing, transportation and sale of fresh vegetables and fruits competen a special and free markets for producers. Re Invitations to visit the Pennsylvania hospital

cepted. Adjourned till afternoon. At the session yesterday Prof. Hartsborne, o Philadelphia, read a paper on infantile mertality in cities. He said that Philadelphia is one of the ost healthy cities in the world, and exemplifies by the plan of its construction and by the number and character of its commodious homes, some of those conditions most favorable to successful saniorable service in this field by various Philadel-phians in the past, as Benjamin Rush, Robley Dunglison, Rene La Roche and Wilson Jewell. The speaker then proceeded to examine some of the causes of infat, I mertality. He said upon alcoholism, as promoting brevity of life of offspring, it is not necessary new to dwell. It has been proved to be a very direct productive cause of disease, especially of developmental disease. Drunkards' children are often idiotic, deaf mutes,

frequent in Philadelphia now than thirty years ago. Consumption of the lungs is not common amongst children in our American cities; it is more so in those of Great Britain and on the continent of Europe; but other forms of analogous or related disease destroy, through marasmus, tubercular meningitis, &c., a large number of the Dr. Hartshop, then state of

greatly promoted and made fatal by had air. Any sanitarian, he said, might designate in a city what wards, blocks, courts, alleys and houses will always afford the largest number of deaths from scarlet fever, measles and cholers infantum from year to year, and from diptheria, cerebro-spinal fever, typhus or cholera Asiatica, when either of

length. The speaker first mentioned the im-portance of mothers suckling their own infants, and giving statistics of foundling hospitals, showyears ago by the Obstetrical Seciety of Philadel-At the conclusion of the reading of the paper designated in the programme for the afters

the order of the day set spart for 4 o'clock p. m. ROSPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT, Drs. Kirkbride, Ray and Osburst, of this city, opposed briefly the ideas heretofore expressed in the papers read, that cheap, temporary buildings were better for a large city than the large general municipal hospitals now in vogue.

Dr. Billings, U. S. A., also discussed the sub-

ject, enlarging upon the views given in his papers published to-day.

Dr. J. M. Woodworth, of Washington, read an abstract on the subject from his last annual report on hospitals and hospital construction.

TREATMENT OF GASES. Then followed the reading of a paper on the subject of the treatment of gases from rendering tanks and the disposal of tank offal, by Benjamin (). Miller, M. D., sanitary superintendent of Chicago. This paper was accompanied by dia-grams illustrating the explanations of the author as to the methods now in use in Chicago for treat-ing and utilising tank guees and offal. TRILLOW PRIZE IN THE TORTUGAS.

by Harvey E. Brown, M. D., Surgeon United. States Army, read by the secretary, Dr. Harrison. An adjournment then took place until eve-

In the evening a large sudience was present.

W. S. W. Ruschenberger presided.

The first speaker was General E. L. Viele, civil engineer, who delivered an address on the princi-

in correction with water supplies. He opened by paying a tribute to the illustrious Dr. Wilson Jewell, of Philadelphia, and Dr. John Bell, also of this city. The crusade in behalf of humanity, so well begun, had been maintained to the present time, which shows a diminished death rate in large cities and marked immunity from postllence He cometimes thought it required more skill, energy, perseverance and true courage to conduct a sanitary campaign than it did to marshal an

He thought in a convention like the one in se sion no question should claim a larger share of attention than those connected with drainage and sewerage, since all the innumerable causes which, singular or combined, engender preventive diseases the most widespread and most certain is the soil. Water forming the larger portion of the animal and regutable substance, constituting 795 parts in 1,000 of the blood, 789 parts of the brain, and 780 parts of the muscles, we cannot wonder, be says, at the important part it fills for good and ne says, at the important part it mis for good and writ in the history of the world, and it behooves all men to know well this element of life and death, above all in the superstructed soils which surround him on every side.

After referring at length to the poisons gene-

vated from this source and the ills that afflict man through this cause, Gen. Viele applied him-self to the discussion of the fatal mistakes made by individuals in erecting buildings, and commu-nities in building towns and cities is violation of the laws and principles upon which life itself de-pends. He cited a number of instances by which to illustrate this point. Referring to Salem, Hass, the Board of Houlth for which State this year report a whole neighborhood infected by malaria from pools of stagnated water and coal from the gas works combined with the rafuse to be effective must be not only comprehensive in design, but must be based on the anticipated growth of population. The principal points to be

Resolutions of thanks were secorded both speal At Summitt, Miss, peterday a fire destriped the properly of F. Tatterhas, Levi Mayre & Co., H. H. McKernte, B. Hiller & Co., L. C. B'ak-horn, A. H. Dunn & Co., H. Mote sail G. H. Dishey, The losser aggregated \$55,000, insurances

THE FINANCIAL OUESTION. REPUDIATION OF THE N. Y. REPUB-

LIO'S FINANCIAL ARTICLE. THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION REASSERTED - RECORD OF PRESIDENT GRANT'S CONSISTENCY ON THE FI NANCES-THE ARTICLE IN THE NEW YORK REPUBLIC. The New York Republic, which was recently

started as the organ of the Republican party article in which it was insinuated that the Administration might possibly change its finanpolicy. The publication in question created a good deal of excitemen in financial and political circles caused a good deal of alarm among those who are anxious to see the country return to a specie that any change or modification of the views of the President has taken place since last spring He has freely and repeatedly confirmed the riews expressed in his veto massage saids

enversed with him on the subject. Secretary Bristow has not placed him antagonism to the policy of the President in this respect, and his friends confidently allegs that in his annual report he will urge upon Congress the necessity of a return to specie payments at the earliest practicable period. In view of those facts, which are published by the best authority, it is searcely necessary to add that the article is The Republic printed below was not inspired either by the President or the Secretary of the Treasury, or by any one else with the knowledge or consent of either of them, and that its appearance was as great a surprise to them as to every bedy who read it.

THE REPUBLIC'S ARTICLE. ATTEMPT TO GIVE THE ADMINISTRATION A POL ICT-WHAT THE PRESIDENT DISAVOWS.
The following is the article is the New York Republic upon the subject of the finances which exceptualisted in the above authoritative statement from the Government. It appeared in that jour-nal Tuesday morning last:

"SPECIE PATMENTS." The Journal of Commerce and the Tribune, since the election, are wasting their energies on the question of how to early resume specie par ments. They had as well reserve their labor in this direction. There is no probability that any measure of the sort will be attempted by the present Congress. There is still less prol that the Congress to come in next Decemb will be suffered by the South and West to seri

ously discuss the question.

The greeent Republican Administration, sin the election of last week, feel relieved from all obligations to force hard meney on the country, Six months ago the President, advised and urged by the hard money financial people of New York, did consent to recommend the early return t did consent to recommend the early return to specie payments. He even went to the extent of recommending the repeal of the legal tender act of 1852, after a given notice to the country. He was made to believe that this was the popular entiment-at least in the great State of York. He therefore took Issue with a score of his best friends in Congress from the West, who in-sisted that the party could not afford to go to the country on contraction and hard mency. Such men as Mr. Morton, of Indiana; Mr. Logan, of Illinois, and Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, were so carnest in their protests and convictions on the subject that they were almost driven to open revolt against the Administration, on the unexpected veto of the President. It was a nicely-balanced question, as we happen to know, whether they should openly President, or leave the whole subject to be set-tled later in the session by compromise. The latter alternative was adopted, for the sufficient reason that the Western Senators knew the President to be sincere in his conviction that the popular financial sentiment demanded specie pay-ments, and, as a preliminary thereto, the repeal of legal tender desirable. The veto was en-tained, and the President was warmly congratulated in certain quarters where he was not son

Administration that the country was not then prepared for specie payments, and that the whole agitation was heally timed and, as the result proves, unpopular. The party has been reduced on the cry of hard times, and the pressure of the hard times was aggravated by the advanced position taken by the President, on New York advice. As to the doing away with greenbacks and the repeal of legal lender, there was no real popular demand then, and there is infinitely less now. The President was deceived into a different opinion, but he is not the man to persevere is a blunder made so palpable by the recent elections as to leave little deals that hard money and no greenbacks constitute about the inst issue before the people, when under pressure of hard times, which should be made by a party admir

We, therefore, make bold to say to our neighbors that if they want hard money in a hurry they will have to go to the triumphant Democ-racy of last Tuesday. The Administration will gracefully how to the popular repugnance to con-traction and speedy specie payments, and they have lost all anxiety about repealing legal tender as a nostrum for our financial ills, espe-cially as another war might possibly, in the near or remote future, have to be fought out with greenbacks. The Journal and the Tribuss can apply a year hence to, and may have better luck with the Forty-fourth Democratic Congress, but we doubt it. We shall all probably live to be much older before we realize hard money.

THE PRESIDENT'S FINANCIAL RECORD. EXTRACTS FROM HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESSES, AN

NUAL AND SPECIAL MESSAGES—FIGURING IT ON THE SAME LINE SINCE SIXTYNIPAL. The following extracts from the President's in-augurals and messages show how consistent his record is upon the subject of the finances: [From Isaugural Address, March 4, 1808.] "On all leading questions agitating the public mind I will always express my views to Congress and urge them according to my judgment, and when I think it advisable will exercise the Con-stitutional privilege of interposing a vecto to destitutional privilege of interposing a veto to defeat measures which I oppose. * * * A great debt has been contracted in securing to us and our posterity the Union. The payment of this, principal and interest, as well as the return to a specie basis as soon as it can be accomplished without material detriment to the debtor class or to the country at large, must be provided for. To protect the national honor, every dellar of the Government indebtedness should be paid in

"Among e svils growing out of the rebuillon and not et eferred to, is that of un irrednemable currency. It is an evil which I hope will receive your most carnest attention. It is a duty, and one of the highest dutice, of Government to secure to the citizens a medium of exchange of fixed, unvarying value. This implies a return to a specie basis, and no substitute for it can be de-vised. It should be commenced now, and reached at the earliest practicable measure consistent with a fair regard to the interests of the debter class. * * I carnestly recommend to you, then, such legislation as will finure a gradual return to specie payments, and put an immediate stop to fluctuation in the value of the currency."

(From Message to Congress, December 4, 1870.)

"The writs or a depreciated and fluctuating currency are so great that now, when the premium on gold has fallen so much, it would seem that the time has arrived when, by wise and prudent legislation, Congress should look to a policy which would place our currency at par at ne distant day."

tant day."

(Brown message to Congress, December 4, 1871.)

"Continued fluctuation in the value of gold, as compared with the national currency, has a most damaging effect upon the increase and davelopment of the country in keeping up prices of all articles necessary in every-day life. It fusters a spirit of gambling prajudicial affice to national morals and the national fluctures. If the question can be not as to how to get a fixed value to our currency, that value constantly and uniformly approaching par with specie, a very desirable obreaching par with specie, a very destrable ob-will be gained." (From message to Congress, December 2, 1871.)

The preservation of our national credit is of the highest importance. Next in importance to this comes a colemn duty to provide a national

currency of fixed, unvarying value as compared with gold, and as seen as practicable, having due regard for the interests of the debter class and the vicinations of trade and commerce, convertituto gold at par.". e into gold at par."

[From Inagural Address, March 4, 1872.]

"My efforts in the invare will be directed to the
storation of good feeling between the different

medium is specie, the recognized medium of ex-change the world over. That obtained, we shall have a currency of an exact degree of classicity. If there he too much of it for the legitimusts pur-poses of trade and commerce, it will flow out of the country; if two little, the reverse will result. To hold what we have, and to appreciate our our rency to that standard, is a problem demanding the most serious consideration of Congress."

[From the Veto Message, April 28, 1874.]
"Herewith I return Senate bill No. 617, entitled
"An set to fix the amount of United States notes and the circulation of national banks, and for other purposes, without my approval.

"In doing so I must express my regret at not being able to give my assent to a measure which has received the sanction of a majority of the

legislators chosen by the people to make laws for their guidance, and I have studiously sought to find sufficient arguments to justify such assent, "Practically, it is a question whether the measure country or not, and whether, by requiring three fourths of the reserves to be retained by the banks, and prohibiting interest to be received on the balance, it might not prove a contraction. But the fact cannot be concealed that theoretically the bill increases the paper circulation one hundred millions of dollars, less only the amount of reserves reatrained from circuistion by the pro-vision of the second section. The measure has been supported on the theory that it would give increased circulation. It is a fair inference, there-fore, that if, in practice, the measure should fail

of it, the friends of the measure, particularly Men as would give the expected relief.
This theory, in my belief, is a departure from a principles of finance, national interest, nacol shigations to creditors, Congressional promises, party piedges—on the part of both po-litical parties—and of personal views and prom-less made by me in every annual message sent to Congress and in each inaugural address.

to create the abundance of circulation expected

THE WORKINGMEN. THE NEW YORK 'LONGSHOREMEN.

New York, Nov. 11.—Considerable apprehension is expressed at the ramit of the enforcemen sion is expressed at the ruralt of the enforcement of the recent resolution of the steamship men to reduce the wages of the longshoromen. The latter declare their intention to resist the reduction, and that if enforced 5,000 men, employed on the docks in New York, Brookign, Jersey City and Hoboken, will stop work Monday morning. The result will be the almost entire suspension of the shipping trade during the strike, as their places cannot be filled by incupuisment inside. The membership of the longshoromen's union reaches 10,000, and they are better united than any other class of laborers. On the other hand, the steamship agents claim that they cannot afford to pay the present rates, and are determined to make the present rates, and are determined to the proposed experiment.

THE COOPERS.

The disagreement between the coopers and employees is not on account of wages, but the em-ployers justed upon the dissolution of the unions, whose arbitrary regulations of labor methods are

WESTERN COAL MINERS St. Leuis, Nov. 11 .- The strike of the coal miners at the St. Clair company's, opposite this city, continues. A meeting was held yesterday at which it was resolved that work in all the mine, in the Belleville district has been supended until every company in it accedes and all the nonunion men join the miners' union and are governed by the same laws. The strike is for a uni-form price of four cents a bushel for digging. eight hours labor and just weight. The union miners also insist all non-union men,or blacklegs as they are called, shall join the union.

There is a good deal of uneasiness in Belleville and considerable apprehension is felt that trouble, if not blendshed, will follow. To avoid this, if possible, a militia company has been formed and arms have been received from the State. The miners assert that they do not intend to resort to violence, but are determined to hold out till their demands are acceded to.

RECORD OF CRIME.

AW MYPERSS CAS BOSSED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—When the Oswogo express, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Westwas in another car. It is not known how much the safe contained, but the amount generally car-ried is anywhere from two to twenty thousand

SENTENCED TO DEATH. HARRISBURG, PA., Nov. II .- The board of par dons, in session to-day, considered the case of Patrick Fenigan, convicted of murder in the first degree for killing Thomas Williams in 1872. Hen, James W. Newlin was heard in behalf of the prisoner. It was represented that the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, but recommended the prisoner to mercy. The only punishment being death, the court was obliged to disregard the recommendation, and

Philadelphia, to-day made application before the Governor and board of pardons for the appoint-ment of a commission of experts to inquire into the sanity of Hiedenblut, who murdered a German baker in Philadelphia. The application is based upon a communication of Dr. Isaac Ray, of Philadelphia, who has grave doubts about the sanity of the prisoner. The application is held under advisement. An application for the reprieve of Uddersock

was rejected, and the following message sent to the cheriff of Chester county: "You may say to Uddersook that the application for reprieve in his behalf has been fully conaidered and that the decision is adverse.
"J. F. HARTHANFT." The cases of Heldenblut, of Philadelphia, and

THE SCRILLING MURDER. CISCIBLATI, Nov. 11.—George Rufer made a confession to-night to the coroner. His story is that he was drunk; that he had been that day discharged, and that Andreas Egner told him he would not have to work so hard if he would help kill Schilling. He was so drunk he hardly knew what he was about. He then details the murder, much as young Egner did, only he charges all active participation in the deed on young Egner and his father, and says he only kept watch and kept the dogs quiet. The indig-nation is so great among the Germans that double watch is kept about the jail to prevent his being

A PARMER SHOT AND BORRED. PITTEBURO, Nov. 11 .- About donk to-night, as a farmer named Gotthard Wales was driving to his home, at Lowrey's run, and at a point about two miles from Alleghany City, he was set upon by two men, shot and robbed. The wounds are pronounced fatal. SERTENCED FOR MANSLAUGHTAR,

Peter Van Twisten, found guilty of manslaugh-ter in the fourth degree, for killing John Growe, in New York, in August last, has been sentenced MURDER BY A CLERGYMAN'S SON. Joseph Wallace, son of a highly-respected Bap-tist minister in Nordway county, Mo., shot and

New York, Nov. 11.—A suit has been brought in the United States District Court against Wos. Gibson, of this city, who was surety on the bood of ex-Governor Caleb Lyen, of Idaho, to recover \$88,800 deficiency in the ex-Governor's accounts. Mr. Lyon, who was appointed by President Lincoin, in 1684, calms that the amount in question was stolen from him while on his way to Washington to square up his accounts. The case come to the compount of the control of the country of the up to-day on motion to have it go off the term, as it is expected that the next Congress will pass a bill for the relief of Mr. Lyon. Judge Blatch.

FRAUD ON THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

NEW Your, Nov. II.—Charges of comspiring to defraud the customs were made to-day before the United States Commissioner against W. J. Pellock, of the imperting firm of W. J. Pollock & Co., and Rawson Van Vaulkenburg and his son, a custom-house certman. The specific charge is that the Van Vaulkenburgs, at the instance of Pellock, substituted for four cases of rich silks, while on their way from the where to the store for americal, four other cases bearing familiar. for appearsal, four other cases bearing familiar marks, but containing inferior goods, so which there is a lower rate of duty. Pollock's ball was

ford denied the motion.

WAR OF BACES AT SEA.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE CARLISTS DRIVEN FROM IRUN WITH OREAT LOSS. PHEIR POSITIONS OCCUPIED BY THE RE-PUBLICAN TROOPS - THE CARLISTS IN FULL HETREAT-DETAILS OF THE FIGHT-

PROCITY IN ENGLAND-MILITARY MOVE-HUNDAYE, Nov. 11 .- It is said that Don Clarles and Gen. Elio have been cut off from the field of battle near Irun. The Carlists are much disspirited, though they still maintain their posi-

the Republican forces is still in progress in the neighborhood of Reuteria. Seven hundred men from the garrison of Irun made a sortis in the trection of Fontarabia, and effected a junction

with the relieving forces. RETREAT OF THE CARLISTS. HENDAYE, Nov. II—Evening.—Laier—The Car-lists have retreated from before Irun, and the Bepublican troops have occupied the positions held by the besiegers. Gen. Laurens has entered from with his escort.

DETAILS OF THE PIGHTING says the Republicans lost 200 men in the attack on Mount San Maria on the 10th. The fight lasted four hours. On Wednesday morning the Republi-can army advanced in three corps. The right, under General Loma, turned the position of the Carltsis at Oyarzin; the left, univer General Porsea, turning formidable tranches.

o'clock in the afternoon the Carlists abandoned all their positions, and retired into Navarre. DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

The Times correspondent telegraphs that the garrison of Irun in their sortle burned the houses and farm-buildings belonging to Carlists which afforded them shelter. The havee thus created The News correspondent at Madrid telegraphs

originated in an alleged telegram from the Spanish conrul at Bayonne. THE BATTLE OF TUESDAY LAST.

HENDAYE, Nov. 11 .- An official Carlies dispatel Loma opened fire on all our positions, at a dis-tance of three leagues. He penetrated our lines at Santa Crus, but our right made a vigorous attack and compelled him to retire. Both sides suffered considerable loss. Don Carlos and General Elio were present during the engagement," GREAT BRITAIN.

THE RECIPROCITY THEATT CONDEMNED. BRADFORD, ENG., Nov. 11.—A conference of Yorkshire Chambers of Commerce, held here today, unanimously adopted a memorial to the Government condemning the proposed reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States, THE GOVERNMENT AND OCEAN CABLES. LONDON, Nov. 11.—Bight Hon. Sir Stafford Northeote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, reply-ing to a communication from the Staffman of the

other ocean telegraph line." DR. KENHALY'S ERCUSE. Lowpon, Nov. 12-Dr. Kenealy, in a letter exhad been received from 134 mills, mostly in New

board of directors of the Direct United States

cusing his non-attendance at a mooting of the bar, announces that he has been disbarred by hers, of Gray's inn. It is announced that two Irish members of Par-

iament have fought a duel, in which one was severely wounded.

PAILURE TO CAPTURE DON CARLOS. press, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Westcrp railroad, arrived at Mauch Chunk last evening, it was discovered that the express our had been entered by robbers and the safe of Wesscott
been entered by robbers and the safe of Wesscott
Co.'s Express Company thrown out on the
Co.'s Express Company thrown out on the
fact that the Spanish Embassy had informed
fact that the Spanish Embassy had informed
that of the very house at which Don Carlos was them of the very house at which Don Carlos was stopping, the authorities of Hendays were un-able to find Don Carlos. The failure to find him was to-day officially communicated to the Spanish

Embassy. COMPULSORY EDUCATION. Paris, Nov. 11 .- Thirty-three members of the council general of the Seine have adopted a resolution recommending the establishment of a system of gratuitous secular schools for primary in-struction in the city of Paris, the attendance upon which shall be obligatory. The resolution ha

GERMANY. A RECEIPT TO HAVE VIENNA SDITORS COURCED. Bunlin, Nov. 11.—The municipal tribunal of this city has requested the Provincial Court of Vienna to fasts, by coercive measures, upon Herren, Lanser and Lecher, editors of the Presse, giving evidence as to the source from whence the The Vienna court, however, declared to so set, observing that although the matte, was important to Pressait was not to Austria.

THE ABOY CONCENTRATING OF THE PROPERTY. LONDON, NOV. 12.—A special dispatch to the Telegraph from Vienna announces that diplomatic information has been received from Constantino-ple to the effect that orders have been issued by the Perte to concentrate the Turkish troops near the Servisa and Montenegrin frontiers, and that the governors of Janina and Pricrund, in Albania, have been ordered to organize the Muhoms

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE. REQUEST FOR PRESE MEGGTLATIONS. Loudon, Nov. 11 .- The results of the late in ternational conference at Brussels form the subject of fresh negotiations between some of the Governments represented thereat. Russia asks that the conclusions of the conference be em-bodied in a treaty between the nations whose

CUBA. the Republic of Cuha, accompanied by Vincente passed near the place of capture of Calisto Gar-cia Viccate, Garda has apparently been chosen chief of the insurgents in the Eastern Depart-ment. The Spanish commanding general of the department sent a strong column in pursuit of the insurgents, and unless its progress has been impeded by the freshelf in the rivers, it has probably cone up with them by this time. Cap-tain General Conche has ordered reinforcoments to be sent to the pursuing column.

Baltimona, Nov 11.—Hugo Graffiner, the stee-ple-chase rider, who was expelled from the Jerome park course for his manner of riding Resolute, October II, has commenced suit in the Baltimore county court against Joseph Donahue for \$2,500 for wages and service. Gaffiner was em-ployed by Donahue at the late Piniteo meeting of the Marriand Johan Line, Donahue before Carlboo, Culpeper, Lizzie Lucas and George Wast-were yesterday attached by the shoriff of Baltimore county until the suit is decided. Thay

New Your, Nov. 11.—At the annual meeting of the Grand Division of Sons of Tumperance of Sastern New York to-day, Grand Worthy Pa-Eastern New York to-day, Grand worthy re-triarch S. L. Parsons presided, and read his re-port, showing the condition of the Order to be presparous. Grand Worthy Serbs E. H. Hop-kins reported that the number of members in the Order was 12,883. During the past two months nineteen divisions have been established with a membership of 627. The report of the treasurer,

Boston, Nov. II.—It is runnered that Henry A. Rebertz, easitier of the East Boston National Bank, is a defaulter. He left the bank on Monday wealing to go to tes, and has not since been heard from. An investigation is in progress. The amount of his defaulten is not known, but is not been

Saw Francisco, Nov. 11.—The trotting race between Fullerton, Confdent and Chicago has been postpomed until the 20th of November, the track being too heavy. There is much easth-ment about the great running race next Satur-day. Kalls Peace rells even with Than Storms

POLITICAL NEWS.

ALABAMA. PHIS TRUTH IS MARCHING ON. Monrockeny, ALA., Nov. 11.—One of the most notable features of the grand demonstration has notable features of the grand demonstration has night was the number of United States mage up public and private buildings. Every man who could make, beg or berrow the Star-spangled Ban-ner had one feating from his house, and all were greeted with cheers by the people, 15,000 in num-ber. It was the grandest Union demonstration in the South since the war. Some negroes were going about selecting new masters, under the im-pression that they were to be said again into slavery. The whites in vain endeavored to rassclavery. The whites in vain endeavored to ram sure them. Conservative blacks mingled with the whites in the procession last night. All-re-joiced together. The universal expression is one

ARKANSAS. MESSAGE OF GOV. MAXTER.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. II.—Gov. Baxter, in his message to the Legislature to day, compraintisted the people on regalating control of their own affairs, and trusts that the victory will be used. wisely and well, and that no prescription will be indulged toward any class. He refers with pride to the new constitution, and urges many reforms. He says the State has no idea of repudiating may just debts, and recommends some provisions look-ing toward the funding of the outstanding in-

of renewed kindness to the colored race.

the common school system, and other meas LOUISIANA.

debtedness. He also recommends a revision of

RESULTS OF THE LATE SLEUTION.

(Special to The National Republicas.)

NEW ORLEARS, Nov. 11.—Returns from remote parishes come in slowly. Ten parishes are yet to hear from. The Picayans admits Republican State ticket is probably The constitutional amoudments, embodying Gov. Kellogg's policy regarding the State finances, are, all sides admit, carried by a large majority. Three Republican Congressmen are certainly elected. The Senate will stand twenty-six Re-publicans to ten Democrats. The House will be close. There will be a Republican majority on joint ballot. The returning board held their first meeting to-day, and commenced a canvass of the

election to-day Thomas A. Doyle, Republican was elected mayor by a large majority. The city council is largely Republican. The prohibition question was brought into the election, but aims

Bosrow, Nov. 11 - It is reported that trem. Butler is preparing for publication a retter showing the saures of his late defeat. He slaims that he was betrayed by man professing to be his friends, and promises uncomfortable revelations. He estens to form a new party in Massachus NEW YORK POLICE REFORM. Naw York, Nov. 11.—A sweeping measure of reform was courageously adopted to-night by the Police Commissioners, who, to severall entangling

GEN. BUTLER FORGING A ROLT.

alliances between leading officers of the force and citizens, transferred thirty-three captains, thus placing every police command in the city in new sands, with the intimation that, should any captain be found guilty of harboring a gambling house in his command, a speedy trial and dismissal from the department will result.

production at least one third, and will continue the reduction until January 1, unless forced to resome by the action of others indis their share of the disadvantager of running on partial time. THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT. ent the twenty-fifth game was played in thirtynine innings-Rudolphe made 500 points; Daniels 27. Twenty-sixth game, thirty-nine inalogs— Garnier, 200; Slosson, 46. Twenty-seventh game, thirty-four innings—Vignaux, 200; Joe Dion, 284.

Twenty-eighth game, forty-two innings—Daly, 300; Cyrille Dion, 245. MERCANTILE FAILURE. YORK, Nov. IL.—Ross & Smith, No. 91 Front street, long and favorably known in equaction with the bagging business, suspended this morning, their effects having been transferred to their creditors. Their liabilities amount to \$125, 000. Their failure is attributed to the great de-cline in bugging and the utter constion of bush

ness in the past sixty days. SRIEF TELEGRAMN. At Boston, on Tuesday night, another attempt was made on the part of the school committee to elect women to fill vacancies in the board, but failed. The first of a series of meetings to agi-tate in favor of women on the school board was held at Dorchester. Julia Ward Howe and others made carnest pleas for the women.

The United States authorities relaced an Hilicit.

proprietor, was agreeded.

A well-executed counterfelt & bill, purporting to be the issue of the First National of Chicago. has been detected at Philadelphia. The text and signatures of the bill are complete imitations of the \$5 bills of the Traders' National of Chicago, with the words "First National" substituted. In the pools on the great four-mile-heat run-ning race, which is to take place at San Fran-

cisco, Katie Pease sells as the invorite in the fal-

lowing ratio: Katie Pease, 8280; Thad Stevens, \$170; Joe Dauleis, \$66; field, \$185. Dr. M. A. Shield, a young and promising physician of Hampton, Va., committed suicide Tues day night by taking poison, while laboring under a temporary abstration of mind. The deceased was thirty one years of age, and leaves a wife The steamer Sacramento, belonging to the Con-

trai Pacific raliroad company, was burned yester-day. Only a small portion of her cargo was raved, Loss \$20,000. At Fleetwood Park, N. Y., yesterday, the race for horses that never best 125 was won by Burney Kelley. Time, 2:234, 2:234, 2:20, 2:304. Comes

Oliver Charlick is lying dangerously ill at his caldence, on Long Island. His physicians be-

lieve his recovery impossible.

Robert W. Boberts, brother of Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, and one of the founders of the Uties. Herald, died at Uties, N. Y., yesterday, aged 53. Messrs. Poland and Ward, of the Congres sional Investigating Committee, arrived at Lit tio Rock, yesterday, and will commence taking testimony to-day. Capt. Herbert A. Hascall, 5th artillery, has seen reliared on account of incapacity resulting from long and faithful service.

Among the visitors at the Executive Manufon yesterday who had audience with the President were Secretaries Fish, Bristow and Bellanap; Senators Morrill, of Ms., and Morrill, of Vt.; Representative Piatt, of Va., and Judges Aldis Ron. T. C. Pratt, of N. Y.; Mim Potter and

Miss M. Potter, of England; M. Ritchet, of Mon-treal; E. F. Smith and daughter and Edward Harris and wife, of Rochester, N. Y., were among the arrivals yesterday as the Arlington. Bun. E. D. Bassett, our minister resident and consul general to Hayti, is in the city. This is Mr. Bassett's first visit home since his appo

have brought about their usual increase in the matter of suicides. The melaucholy-minded find their constitutional gloom aggravated by the dreary state of the weather, and the hopelemity destitute, at the first sharp sting of frost, hasten to dapart for a land where money is not, matter to dapart for a land where money is not, matter from the Pent Neuf into the Seine, holding the little girl by the hand. Their bodies were not recovered for several hours. Lately, as the Slurges, there was appeared the corpse of a young girl, so marvelously beautiful in form that she looked in death like an exquisite statue, and the gracians of the Morgan caused a cast to be taken from her before she was interred. This beautiful treature had, a history as recursalic as her appearance. She was an italian model, known among the artists of Parts by the name of Limeutin halbi, and in that capacity the had often hour employed by the giftee and launwied Regravalt. For this young artists as the life taken and the same of the pear of the late of the